FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Aug. 4.

The Programme of the English Premier-The Reform Experiment-The Election Crisis in France.

Mto., Mto., Mto., Mto., Mto., Mto.,

By the arrival of the German steamship New York, at the port of New York, we have European dates to August 4th.

ENGLAND.

Disraeli's Programme amnounced from the Throne. The London Post, of Aug. 4th, says:-"The language which Mr. Disraeli put into the mouth ot his Sovereign when proroguing Parliament dispels all doubt as to the line which will be taken by that minister and his supporters at the forthcoming elections. The cry will be not merely 'The Church is in danger,' but 'Civil and religious liberty are in danger.' In other words, Mr. Disraeli will solicit the support of the new as well as of the old constituency on the faith of the assurance that if the policy of the leader of the Laberal party is persisted in, all that an Englishman holds dear will be inevitably sacrificed. As a piece of electioneering tactics most persons feel inclined to con-demn, as unworthy of Mr. Disraelt's astuteness and ability, so barefaced an attempt, and even those who might other-wise be predisposed to endorse the policy of the conservative chieftain will find themselves compelled to condemn a minister who has for a

second time in the course of a few months during which he has occupied the post of First Lord of the Treasury, placed his sovereign in the van of the battle, and sought to concentrate upon her the odium which he knew would not tail to be excited by his doubtfut tactics. The public have not forgotten the account which the Prime Minister gave of his famous interview with her Majesty at Osborne after the defeat of the Government in the House of Commons on Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church resolutions.

*Ego et Rex meus' was actrately if not deliberately paraphrased, while at the same time Mr. Disraell, by offering two courses for her majesty's adoption, sought to throw upon her the responsibility of having retained her then advisers in her confidence. What really passed at that celebrated interview will probably never be accurately known. Mr. will probably never be accurately known. Mr. Distaeli told the House of Commons that her Majesty had empowered him to dissolve Parlia-ment, and that he would do so as soon as the necessary business of the session would be dis-posed of. But he did not say what course he would pursue in the event of any obstacle being thrown in the way of completing the very con-siderable mass of business which then remained to be disposed of. He did not say what he would do if supplies were stopped, or if the Irish or Scotch Reform bills were not passed. In the House of Lords the Duke of Richmond was more explicit, and quietly stated that it depended on Parliament whether the old or the new constituency was appealed to. Meanwhile days passed into weeks, and the end of the session approached. The battle of the Irish Church was fought over and over again in the House of Commons, and the materials gathered on which the Government were to base their appeal to the country. The speeches made from the Treasury bench were addressed rather to the country than to the House of Commons, and

spired them has once more made uself manifest in the speech from the throne." The Great Reform Experiment.

now, at the prorogation, toat spirit which in-

The London Telegroph of Aug 4 says: -"The country is about to make a great experiment. The effect of the reform legislation of the last two sessions is to change the constituencies of the United Kingdom and to put the supreme governing power into new hauds; and, although the extent of the change is at present very much a matter of conjecture, enough is known to stamp the political revolution as greater than any which the present generation has witnessed. e Reform act of 1832 was essentially a measure of middle-class entranchisement. It created, for the first time, a uniform property qualification in boroughs, and gave a predomi-nating power to the ten pound householders— that is, to a section of the population interme-diate between the highest and the lowest in the social scale. That in itself was a vast amendment, but it was by no means a return to the most ancient democratic constitution of England. It is now clear beyond dispute that in the earliest ages of Parliamentary Government the suffrage was founded on the widest possible basis. Until the reign of Henry VI, when the forty shilling freehold qualification was introduced in counties, we do not find the slightest trace of any restriction of household suffrage in either town or country. For several reasons we may conclude that for the present the extension of the franchise will be less than was generally anticipated within the first year. We have only just created a new and complicated machinery, and a considerable time is required to get it into full operation. It is therefore true only in a limited sense that the appeal is about to be made to the new constituencies. Even if the cumbrous processes of the Reform act should not be simplified and amended hereafter - even if the law next year should be just the same as it is now-it is certain that another registration will be more productive than that which is now impending. Men will be more familiar with their rights, will understand better how to as ert them, and organizations of various kinds will be invented to assist them in corolling their names. really know very little about the constituencies. Their number and character can be but vaguely guessed. Is the residuum excluded in boroughs? Will the great class of twelve pound householders in counties be independent or subject to territorial influence? These and many other essential facts of the problem which is to be worked out at the next general election are at present unknown quantities. But, after all, the ignorance is a matter of degree only. We are certain that the constituencies are made larger, though how much larger we cannot teil. We see distinctly that the governed and governing classes are brought nearer together, though how much nearer is as yet conjectural. About the tendency and direction of the late reform there is no uncertainty whatever. It has ren-dered the constitution more in unison with the general body of the community-that is to say, rulers and statesmen now become more directly subject to the observation, criticism, and controf of the people. As a necessary consequence political leaders of all shades of opinion will nenceforth be compelled to be more distinct in their policy and more emphatic in their utter The actors in the political theatre wil have to speak in the clearer language and to follow up their professions with the more emphatic and practical action required by the increased numbers and the awakened intelli-gence of the nation."

Citizen Duty.

The Liverpool Mercury of August 3 says: - "Mr. Disrael lately insuited the understandings and outraged the consciences of his countrymen by declaring that the state of Ireland is one that ought to afford us the utmost congratula-tion.' For aught we can tell there may be minds of 'over-retinement and over-education' that may not be revolted by this insolent paradox; but the plain common sense of the common run of Englishmen with heads on their shoulders will indignantly reject and

resist the shameless fiction. Ireland is in a state that ought to cause us the deepest anxiety, the most painful self-reproces, and the most eager solicitude to redress, all grievances which are capable of redress. Ireland is at this moment the weakness and the danger of the British empire, and the very first object with every Englishman not wholly devoid of political prudence will be to remove every removable source of Irish discontent and disaffection. We have confidence in the sense of justice and farness which animates the masses of our countrymen; we have confidence in their political common sense, and therefore we believe cal common sense, and therefore we believe that they will pronounce an equitable and rational verdict on the great question which will shortly be decided by their suffrages. English-men can understand the duty of doing to others as they would that others should do to them; they can also understand that a divided empire is weak and a united empire strong, and to understand these two things is to understand the Irish Church question. We have faith in our countrymen, and in the language of last Friday's royal speech, we "look with entire confidence to their proving themselves worthy of the high privilege with which they have been invested." privilege with which they have been invested.

General News. A great fire had occurred Aug. 2 at the Friars Goose Chemical Works at Newcastle-on Tyne. The loss was estimated at £70,000.

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His Royal Highness the Duke of Elinburgh, will start in October next on a cruise in her Majesty's ship Galatea, round the world. The following is the route decided upon:—Starting from Plymouth, the Duke will proceed to Madeira, Fayal, Ascension, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Bombay, Trincomalce (Ceylou), Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Manilla, Yokohama (Japan), down to Sydney and New Zealand, then to Honolulu, and the beautiful South Sea Islands, Valparaiso, Lima, St. Bias, Magalhaen, San Francisco and Vancouver's Island, and so returning home. This trip is expected to last one year and ten months.

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The death is announced of Field-Marshal Sir Edward Blakeney, G. C. B. and G. C. H., Gov ernor of Chelsea Ho-pital. The late veteran Field-Marshal was the fourth son of Colonel Blakeney, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who represented Athenry in the Irish House of Commons. He was born in the early part of 1778, and had consequently reached the age of ninety. The aged Field-Marshal commenced his professional career as cornet in the Eighth Light Dragoons, in February, 1794, and in December of that year in February, 1794, and in December of that year he obtained his company. The deceased saw a

FRANCE.

Preparations for the Election. The Paris Presse of August 3, says: -"The independent press will be unanimous in de manding the most complete explanations as to these facts; for the question is one of extreme gravity. The point at issue, in fact, is not to know whether citizens will be able to exercise the new right conferred on them by the law lately voted, but whether a backward step has not been taken since the passing of that measure. What guarantees have the people that they will be able to hold public meetings and call electoral ones, if they cannot even have those private assemblies, on personal invitation, which were the common right before the new act, as M. Rouner has recognized and the Supreme Court has affirmed by its decrees? The privilege which we possessed was not trifling; but it force and violence can deprive us of it, what use can possibly be made of the new ones with which the law invests us? If, in the midst

of an election, private meetings are dissolved by the bayonet, what Prefect will refuse himself

the satisfaction of interdicting a public one?"
The Opinione Nationale, of Paris, Aug. 3 says:—
"Let us establish the point of law. Article eight, which declares that electoral meetings cannot take place during the ave days preceding the ballot, applies only to public assemblies. As in the present case persons were only admitted on presenting a card or letter of invitation, the meeting was a private one, and the Commissary of Pol ce had no right to be present, and the armed force committed a violation of do nicile. It that doctrine is doubted, reference has only to be made to a decree of the Court of Cassation Criminal Chamber, of the 4th of February, 1865. That body declared that what characterizes essentially a public meeting was the liberty of admission permitted to all comers. Such was not the case in the present instance, as the invitations were personal, and the Central Commisary could only penetrate into M. Breton's house by surprise, or by force with the aid of his agents. The totality of these facts, therefore, constitutes a double violation of individual liberty and privacy of domicile, as well as an electoral

La France, of Paris (Government organ). August 3, says:-"Resistance outside the law is always to be regretted, and we may usefully recall to the mind of our readers the principle which has entered so deeply into English habits and which lave down the rule that no resistance may be given in an illegal manner to steps the legatity of which even is contested. Has the Prefect of the Garde, in directing the dispersion of the electors assembled at Nimes, in the house of M. Breton, conformed to the prescriptions of the law? That is a point which will be decided by the competent authority, and sence of an election, for the point to be determined is the precise line of demarcation between a private and a public meeting."

Napoleon and the General Election. The London Times of August 3 says:—It is impossible not to perceive that the Imperial Government of France looks forward with as much uncasiness as our own to the forthcoming Parliamentary elections, though, happily, for very different reasons. There is, as we believe, much ground for regret that the Emperor Napoleon should be anxious to identify his policy with his dynasty-that he should obstinately insist on confounding what, by the nature of things, must needs be perpetually changeable with that which he naturally wishes to be, and which ought in reality to be, absolutely 1mmutable. To whatever causes the votes of 18ig and 1851 may have been owing, they ought to be looked upon as irrevocable. The Imperial Government derogates from its dignity when it allows itself any allusion to what are called the 'Old Parties.' Republicanism, Bour-bonism, and Orleanism cannot be directly or indirectly recognized; they cannot be looked upon as lawful opposition; they should never be addressed or mentioned as such. The Oriflamme or the Red Flag could only be brought back into France by a violent revolution, and a revolutionist, till he is successful. must always be dealt with as a public enemy. The Emperor Napoleon, however, cannot overlook the fact that not only do anti-Imperialist parties actually exist, but that, so long as they keep within the aw, they have a right to exist; that, so long as they accept the Empire as an accomplished fact, they are entitled to oppose Imperialism by all the means which its own institutions place at their disposal; that opposition to the Imperial Government may not only be perfectly consistent with allegiance to the Empire, but may also the best and only means of providing for the Empire's safety. It is hard to say what ground there may be for the rumor that the Imperial Government contemplated a lit le coup in the shape of an arb trary modification of the Electoral law; but there can be no doubt hat the ,'so-called authorities' are prepared to take a more active share than they ever did in the impending elections on the ground that "the Government is a party in the State, and that it is its right, no less than its duty, to fight its own battles by all the weapons that power places in its hands, and with as thorough and uncompromising an energy as may be displayed by any other [party.' Surely there is some con-fusion of language in all this. Whatever may be said of the Imperial Government, the Emperor himself takes good care to place h mself above all parties. So long as his presence at the head of affairs answers any of the designs of Providence, his life, he says, is sure to be spared; and were he even to fall, the French people would not fail, in the interest of public order, to perpetuate the Sovereign power

in his family. The Imperial Dynasty is, therefore, placed above discussion, and the only questicn is whether or not popular elections or Parliamentary discussions are to be allowed to influence fairly the Imperial policy. There would be little objection to letting the Administration canvass for the Imperial Government, if they did not too pointedly affect the canvass for the Emperor. The Emperor cannot keen a Cabinet, and be his own Minister, wi hout declaring the Constitution a pretense, and giving his Government that personal character which deprives the Opposition of all legal utterance, leaves it no room for discrimination between the Sovereign and his rule, and justifies it in any length of violent hostility against both."

Whe New Imperis 1 Loam-Amount and Condition of the Subscriptions, The Paris Moniteur of August 3 promulgates bill on this subject lately adopted by the Chamber, and at the same time publishes an imperial occree authorizing M. Magne, Minister of Finance, to proceed by public superription to the atiena ion of such an amount of 3 per contrent as will produce a capital of 429 millions of francs and a supplementary sum which cannot exceed 21,500,000f., in conformity with the bill in question, the said rente to be issued at 69f. 25c., with interest reckoning from July 1, 1868. A decision of the Hou, Minister follows, laying A decision of the Hon, Minister follows, laying down the conditions on which the operation is to be effected. The following are the essential points:—The subscription will be epened on Thursday next, the 6th of August, and continue to the 13th, inclusively, Sunday comprised, from nine in the morning to three in the afternoon, and on the last day until five, at the following places:—In Paris, at the Treasury; Central Pay Office, 5 rue Louis-legrand; Calsse des Depots et Consignations, 56 rue de Litte; Hotel de Ville and Mairies of the twenty arroadissements, and in the departments at the offices of Receivers of Taxes. No subscription will be received for a Taxes. No subscription will be received for a smaller sum than five francs of rente; above that amount it must be for ten francs and multiples of ten francs. A deposit equal to the yearly in-terest of the sum applied for must be made at the moment of subscribing, and for which a re-ceipt with counterfoil will be given; thus for five francs of rente the sum to be paid will be five francs, and so on. Should the total subscrip-tions exceed the sum of 420,000,000, and the supplement of 21 500,000t, fixed by the law, a proportionate reduction will be made, except the application for five francs of rente, which will be granted in full. The payment of the capital will be effected as follows:—One-tenth, including the provisional deposit, on the ex-change of the receipt delivered on sub-cribing for the certificate of loan; the remainder in eighteen monthly instalments payable on the 21st of each month, from the 21st of September, 1868, to the 21st of February, 1870. The dividends of the 1st of October, 1868, 1st of January, 1st of April, 1st of July and 1st of October, 1869; and 1st of January, 1870, will be deducted from the instalment ary, 1870, will be deducted from the instalment of the 21st of the preceding month. Payment in advance, at the moment of subscribing, wil only be received on demands for five francs of rente, which are not subject to reductions; a discount of two per cent, per annum will then be allowed from the date of the closing of the subscription; after the allotment, anticipated payments of one or more installments will be permitted only on certificates of less than 100f, of rente, and the same deduction of two per cent, will be accorded. The discounting of the calls on scrip of 100f, rente and upwards can

only be authorized by a decree of the Minister of Finance inserted in the Moniteur. SERVIA.

Execution of the Conspirators - The Last Act of the Service Tragedy.

The Belgrade Renter's correspondence of July 18 says:—"The conclusion of the trial of the assassins of Prince Michael has been speedily followed by the execution of the condemned. Sentence was pronounced yesterday, and this morning at 6 o'clock the prisoners were executed. With the exception of Jose Jeremiah. who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and against whom no proof of complicity in the assassination was discovered at the trial, all the other accused persons who had been arrested to the number of fourteen, were condemned to death. Prince Alexander Karageorgewich and his Secretary, Triscovich, and Philip Stankovich, who had not been captured, were sentenced in default to twenty years' imprisonment. At 5:30 the conden ned man left the fortress and proceeded to the place of execution, which was in a valley about two miles from the town, on the shore of the Danube. In order to avoid a large crowd a report had been circulated that the execution would take place in the evening at o'clock, whereas it was in the morning that the actual tracedy occurred. Nevertheless even at that early hour an immense number o persons were assembled, who occupied the heights surrounding 'The Black Valley,' as the place of execution is called. In the valley itself a long freshly-dug trench was to be seen, along the edge of which fourteen posts were erected. A large body of troops who were present kept the crowd at a distance, and formed square along the bank of the Danube. Precisely o'clock seven closed carriages arrived from the fortress of Beigrade, out of which the con-demned men stepped, and were conducted by gendarmes in front of the posts. They were not troned, and al of them preserved a serene, almost cheerful demeanor. The sentence of the court was first read out to them, during which the prisoner smoked. At the conclusion of the reading Costa Radovanowitsch and his two brothers begged permission to be allowed to approach their brother Paul. This being granted the three brothers advanced to him and kissed his hand, he responding in this act of affection by a lervent kiss upon the lips and forehead of each of them. Then commenced the pinioning of the condemned. Their eyes were bandaged and their hands bound behind their backs, while they were fastened to the posts by ropes round their necks. They stood in the ioliowing order:—1, Petkowitsch; 2, Vilotigewitch; 3, order:—1, Petkowitsch; 2, Vilotigewitch; 3, Atankowitsch; 4, Jekowitsch; 5, Petrowitsch; 6, Maritsch; 7, Ljubonier Radovanowitsch; 8, Gjoko Georg Fadovanowitsch; 19, Gaditch; 10, Sima Nenadowitsch; 11, Regitsch; 12, Paul Radovanowitsch; 13, Costa Radovanowitsch; 14, Setozar Nenadowitsch, with their faces to the west. Four gendarmes then advanced with breech-loaders to within six paces of the posts, and fired upon paces of the posts, and fired upon efirst prisoner in the row (Petkowi sch), who died instantly. The body was then detached from the post, and taid in the trench, and the same course of procedure was pursued toward all the rest, who were each shot separately. A the execution of Nenado witsch a sad catastrophe happened. One of the bullets aimed at the condemned struck the post to which he was fastened, and, glancing off, entered the eye of an officer- L'eutenant Ba il Miatowitsch, who was commanding a company of soldiers on the ground, killing him instantly. The extraordinary calmness with which the condemned men met their fate has been a matter of general remark. Sima Nenadowitsch continued smok ing till after his neighbor was dead. quarter of an hour the tragedy was over, and the bodies laid in the trench, which was at once filled up and levelied with the earth."

-The French Imperial family and their distinguished visitors are reported to have been considerably amused lately by some spelling exercises being proposed and accepted by the party as a proof of their relative attainments in orthography. The examples were fraught with every difficulty that could be suggested at the moment. The answers of the several competitors being carefully corrected, as at college, were placed as follows in the order of merit:-Prince Metternich, faults; Baron Corvisart, 8; the Emperor, the Prince Imperial, 11; and finally-a result which caused much merriment to the jury o examination-M. Octave Feuillet, the librarian, 14 faults.

-Paine has transambulated the Continent, having reached Sacramento July 10.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in Mexico and the West Indies-Incendiary Harangues in Jamaica-Success of the Cacos in Hayti.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FROM MEXICO.

Precarious Position of the Federal Authorities-Raids of the Insurgents. By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Aug. 18 .- From Mexico we have the following additional intelligence:-Governor Hernandez y Hernandez, of Vera Cruz, had returned from his expedition to Madellin, where he made an ineffectual attempt to capture the insurgent leader, Prieto. The land and sea operations undertaken against the rebels of Alvarado and vicinity had all falled, and the city of Vera Cruz was full of malcontents. The French, German, Spanish, and American business men espoused the cause of the Governor, and were alding him to raise men and to feed as well as pay his troops punctually. The Governor had ordered cattle, etc., in the suburbs to be seized for their use. The Rebels also make raids within musket ratge of the city and the local authorities do not interfere with them. The civil authorities of the city had been suspended.

Colonel Jiminez, with a reinforcement of five bundred cavalry, was expected at Vera Cruz to scour the country around. The press of the cipital forbear to mention the defeat of General Alatorre by Negrete. The only exception is the Orquesta. General Ala'orre was expected at

The Totonac Chief, Colonel Juan Francisco Lucas, had proved to be a powerful auxiliary to General Negrete. The defeat of Col. Dominguez by the Yucatan Indians was officially reported. Also the death of Mr. Markoe.

Kidnapping was still of frequent occurrence. The rains were deluging the roads, which run with torrents, rendering travel most difficult and dangerous. The weather at Vera Cruz was very stormy. Passengers by the steamers from Cuba, who cannot produce papers to satisfy the authorities of their neutrality in the politics of the republic are put in prison.

FROM HAYTI.

The Caces Capture a War Vessel and Some of salanve's Household.

By Cuba Cuble.

HAVANA, Aug. 18 .- Our a lvices from Port-au-Prince are to the 8th instant. The Cacos, after capturing the war s'eauer Sylvain, found aboard a curate, the Minister of War, and President Salnave's mother. The President was preparing to marry a wealthy lady and embark on a United States man-of-war for the United States. He is constantly insulting foreigners. and has imprisoned the Prussian Consul and some Englishmen. On the same day the British Minister protested, demanding protection for British subjects in the country, but Salnave threatened his life. The inhabitants of the capital are in constant fear. The British man-ofwar Favorite was preparing to bombard the city, and it was expected that General Petion Faubert would then enter the place.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations. London, August 18-A. M. -Consols, for money

94, and for account 944. U.S. Five-twenties, 714: Great Western Railroad, 394; Illinois Central 91: Erie, 331. FRANKFORT, August 18-A. M.-United States

bonds dull at 74%. Paris August 18 - A. M. - Bourse quiet; Rentes,

70f. 37c.

Liverpool, August 18-A. M .- Cotton firm and active. Sales to-day estimated at 15,000 bales. Lard firmer and advanced 6d., and is now quoted at 67s. Other articles unchanged.

Arrival. QUEENSTOWN, August 18 .- Arrived - Steamer City of London, yesterday, from New York on the 8th inst.

FROM NASSAU.

The Disendowment Sill Introduced-Negro Emancipation.

By Cuba Cable. HAVANA, Aug. 18,-Our advices from Nassau are to the 6th inst. The bill to disendow the Established Church had been again introduced in the Legislature, and passed to a second reading by a majority of five votes. The Executive Council are afraid to reject it, as the annual supplies may be stopped by the Legislature in retaliation. Incendiarism was frequent, and the negroes were almost destitute. The anniversary o' negro emancipation was celebrated as of cus' tom. Salt is abundant at ten cents.

FROM ST. LOUIS. Destructive Fire-Ratiroad Shops Burned

-Loss \$100,000. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Sr. Louis, Aug. 18 .- The destruction by fire

of the North Missouri Railroad shops here, last evening, entails a loss of \$100,000, and throws 100 mechanics out of employment. Six new passenger cars, valued at \$6000 each, were destroyed.

THE PLAINS.

Further Particulars of a Terrible Massacre by the Indians.

The Missouri Republican of Saturday last says: The following letter from the Captain of the steamer Leui Leoti, recently arrived at Fort Benton, will be read with much interest: Editor Montaga Post - Landing at a woodyard 45 miles above Fort Peck, I discovered the dead bodies of the proprietors—seveu in number-sup-posed to have been killed by the Assinaboine Indians, in retaliation for the murder of two of their tribe, killed in cold blood, about two months ago, by woodchoppers in that same vicinity. The bodies of the whites killed were

horribly mutilated and in a state of decomposition. I buried them as well as possible under the circumstances. They had evidently been surprised. Three of the bodies were outside of the cabin and four within. The entire party came up with me this spring, on the steamer Peninah from St. Louis, and stopped at the point where they met their sad fate, to cut wood and hunt. Their names were B. Frank Dowdall, son of J. T. Dowdall, Esq., (firm of Dowdall, Page & Co.). St. Louis; Charles E. Jones, Kingstree, South Carolina; J. R. L'nes, Richmond, Va.; F. L. Burton, Lagrange, Tennessee; H. Laubie and H. H. Pennington, of Philadelphia; and Wm. J. Whitaker, of Wooster, Ohio. Nothing was found except a few letters scattered about the cabin, which I have delivered to Colonel W. J. Cullen, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. I think there are acquaintances of the deceased in Virginia city, who will confer a favor by sending a full list of names to me to Fort Benton. Also, names and residences of their felends. me to Fort Benton. Also, names and residences of their friends.

DAVID HANRY, Captain S. B. Leni Leoti. ORGANIZED ASSASSINATION.

The Rebel General E. W. Rucker Au-mounces the Piot.

From the Memphis Post of Saturday. The speeches of General Forrest and the leaders of General Pike, threatening every white Republican with assassination, have been presented in these columns. General E. W. Rucker, late of the Rebei army, in a public speech to the Young Men's Independent Democratic Club last evening, announced the bloody organization and intent of the Rebels still more explicitly and clearly. We have the reports of his speech as given by the Rebel morning paper, so that it cannot be said that we exaggerate anything.

The Appeal says:-"Gen. Rucker made a very sensible, business talk, and said some things which struck the nail on the head exactly. He warned the in-famous scoundrels in our midst who are striving to excue and stir up the evil passions of the ignorant masses and array the negroes and whites in deadly hostility to each other, inaugurating a carnival of blood and horror—he warned them that a watch was upon them and their houses. Not an action or a word escapes a sleepless eye—one set to preserve the peace if possible—but if it is broken, to avenge every drop of blood that is spilled upon their worthless carcasses. They had better heed the warring?

The Avalanche reports him as speaking as follows:—"It seemed to be the determination to precepitate a revolution in Tennessee. There is every indication of it; and there was nothing which promised anything else. If it be the de-termination to precipitate a revolution in our termination to precipitate a revolution in our midst, what is our duty? It we kick up a war, it will be called by the old name of Repellion. Submit to everything? The more you submit, the more they will crowd you. You couldn't dodge it. It will be sure to come. When the time comes, and you can submit no longer, your duty will be plain. The white leaders poison the minds of the negroes, who, I am informed, are drilled every night. This means mischief. It is enough to startle you and make you think. Don't blame the negro. Give him you think. Don't blame the negro. Give him every right. I have never been a slaveholder, and always believed our country would have been bet'er off without slavery, and was a sort of emancipationist. But there are men inciting the aegroes in this city to disorder and trouble; expect to get him into difficulty, and then run of to stir up strife in the North. These men teach to negroes incen-diary acts, and expect to run off. They shall not get away. I am no Ku-Klux—do not know anything about them; but it to respect the Constitution and to seek the enforcement of the laws, as old John Bell advised, and to vote for Seymour and Blair meant a Ku-Klux, he was not aver e to being considered one. He proposed nothing to disturb the peaceful elements of society. He desired that they should endure while men could endure. They had a great stake to play for, and must exercise all the patience of firm resolute men. But of one thing they should be resolved, that the inciters of sedition. the stimulators of all the bad passions of the ignorant masses, whom they cunningly manipulate, shall not succeed in accomplishing their devilish work, and get out of town. Of this they may be as well assured as that the sun rises and sets."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, August 18, 1895. The Money Market continues quiet, and the

rates are unchanged. Call loans rule at 4n5 per cent. on approved collateral. Prime mercantile paper is scarce, and ranges from 6a7 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices generally were rather firmer. Government securities were 4 per cent. lower, 1084 was bid for 1040s; 114 for 6s of 1881; 1134 for 1862 5-20s; 108/ for 1864 5 20s; 1111 for 1865 5 20s; 107% for July. 1865 5 20s; 107% for 1867 5 20s; and 107% for 1868 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 103% a103% au advance of 1; and old do. at 1001, an alrance

Railroad shares were dull. Reading sold at 454@45], an advance of 4; Camden and Amboy at 1294, an advance of 4; Pennsylvania Railroad at 534, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 333, no change. 44 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 68 for Norristown; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 544 for Lehigh Valley; and 26 for Phila-

delphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Girard College sold at 26, and Second and Third at 53. 70 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 142 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and

10 for Hestouville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices.
192 was bid for Seventh National: 240 for North America; 129 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial; 107 for Northern Liberties; 314 for Mechanics'; 58 for Penn Township; 61 for Girard; 87 for Western; 44 for Consolidation; 62 for Commonwealth; and 121 for Central

Canal shares were dull. Schuylkill Navigation sold at 19, no change; and Wyoming Val-ley Caual at 32, no change; 21 was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 70 for Morris Caual preferred, and 14 for Susquehanna Canal. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported, by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS. 100 sh Cata Pf...

— The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Bro-thers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No.

105 S. Third street:— 1462 10:50 A. M 9.30 A. M. 10.00 ... 146 10.55 ". 146 11.45 ". 146 12.30 P. M. Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 1094 (2010); 3 days, 1094 (2010); 0n Paris:—60 days, 5t, 174 (2010); 15; 3 days, 5f, 15 (2010); 134.

of. 174@51. 10; 3 days, 5f. 15@5f. 134.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881. 114 @1142; do. 1862, 1134@1131; do., 1864, 1081@109; do., 1865, 1111@11111; do., 1865, new, 1072@108; do., 1867, new, 1072@1071; do., 1868, 1072@1071; do., 5s, 10-40s, 1081@1081; Due Compound Interest Notes, 1192; do., September, 1865, 1183; do. October, 1865, 118. Gold, 1461@1461. Silver, 138@140.

@1464. Silver, 138@140, @1468. Silver, 138@140.
—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc.. as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 1144@1144; old 5-20s, 1134@1134; naw 5-20s, 1864, 1084@1094; do., 1865, 1114@1111; 5-20s, July, 1074@1084; do., 1867, 1074@1074; do., 1868, 1074@1074; 10-40s, 1084@1084. Gold, 1464.

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following

rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—
United States 6s, 1881, 114;@1144; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113;@1134; do., 1864, 108;@1082; do., 1865, 111;@1111; do. July, 1865, 107;@1071; do. July, 1867, 107;@1071; 1868, 1074@1071; 5s, 10-40s, 1081; @1081; Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-46; September, 1865, 1181;@1182; October, 1865, 118@1184. U. S. Pacific R. H. Currency Bonds, 1021;@1021. Gold, 1461;@1463.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

The N. Y. Tribune of this morning thus refers to the money market of yesterday:

"Money opened with a firmer feeling, and a number of bankers advanced to 4 per ceot. on call at this rates on miscellaneous securities continues at 4.65 per cent, with more done at the highest rate. Some of the 31 per cent certificates are finding their way to the subtreasury for payment from parties way to the subtreasury for payment from parties way no need the currency, as they cannot be soid at better than par and scorned interest. About \$11,000.0000 the maturing Compounds have been converted into Certificates. The country banks now sending them in desire their payment, as the certificates are payable on demand they supposed that the Sub Treasurer would also pay the compounds in the same manner. This, however, he declined to co, saying that they must be sent to Washington; so the banks take the c-rufficate, and then go to the cashier and demand the greenbacks, which are then paid. As it now stands it only causes a temporary delay; but it is a nice spicimen of he red-tance operations of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury desires to get all the compounds converted lato certificate, so but the benks of this city already have as many in hand as they can safely carry, and are not purchasers and estimate that some \$2,000.000 will come to be paid off during the autumn. The shipment of currency West continues active and the banks to-day shipped large amonate.

"Stering Exchange is dull and steady at quotations:—London, 85 days, 169% (2009); London, sight, 169% (2016); London prime commercial 103% (2016); Paris, long \$113/68516.5; Paris, short, \$15,001.134; Antwerp, \$15,000.00 is shipped for the subsequent dealings showed renewed weakness in the market, the pricos receding to 169/40160%; son a restricted business. The increased activity in money operated against the bucyalcy of the premium, The shipment of the public funded debt, to-day, against receipts of foreign specie into this poot last reduced all day, a

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, August 18.-The Flour Market is dull, at yesterday's quotations. About 500 bbls. were taken in lots by the home consumers for immediate use, at \$7 50@8 25 for superfine; \$8 50

immediate use, at \$7.50@8.25 for superfine; \$8.50 @9 for extras; \$9.50@11.50 for Northwestern extra family; \$10@12.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands \$9.50 % bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a good inquiry for prime Wheat at full prices, but inferior grades are very excited sales of 3000 bushels new P+nasylvania, Indiana, and Delaware red at \$2.35 for fair, up to \$2.50. Itye may be quoted at \$1.60@1.65 % bashel for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet; sales of yellow at \$1.28@1.30, and \$00 bushels Western mixed at \$1.23. Oats are without change; sales of 600 bushels Western at 75c., and 2000 bushels old Pennsylvania at 83c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Mait.

Batk is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at \$66 % ton.

Whisty is in good demand with calculate.

at \$66 % ton.
Whisky is in good demand, with sales at \$1 37 \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\fr

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA AUGUST 18.

Coal Co.
Schr Thos. Borden, Wrightington, Fall River, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Geiden Eagle, Howes, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Chas. Cooper, Nickerson, Chatham.
Schr A. Amesbury, Amesbury, Quincy Point, do.
Schr Elizabeth, Young, Pawtucket,
Schr Jessie Williamson, Connelly, Boston, Blakiston,
Graeff & Co.
Schr M. E. Gilderaleeve, Lawless, Hartford, do.
Schr M. E. B. Dean, Cook, Taunton, John Rommell, Jr.
Schr E. A. Stevens, Nickersen, Boston, G. S. Repplier,
Schr H. A. Hunt, Crawford, Charlestown, Weld, Nagle

& Co. Schr Clara, Mulford, Milton, Mass., Tyler & Co.

& CO.

Schr Clara, Mulford, Milton, Mass., Tyler & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Roman, Howes, 43 hours from Boston, with moise, and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Reports a brig outside the Capes, bound in.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, 38 hours from Providence, with moise, to D. B. Stetson & Co.

Schr M. E. Graham, Fountain, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to capitain.

Schr J. M. Vance Burdge, from Boston, Schr J. M. Vance Burdge, from Boston, Schr J. M. Wance Burdge, from Boston, Schr J. M. Wance, Willetts, from Boston, Schr J. M. Wance, Willetts, from Boston, Schr J. M. Wance, Willetts, from Boston, Schr B. B. Wheeler, Lloyd, from Boston, Schr B. Wheeler, Lloyd, from Boston, Schr H. Elizaben, Schr Reading RR. No. 47. Reed, from New London, Schr Reading RR. No. 47. Reed, from New London, Schr H. Bimmons, Godfrey, from Schon, Schr H. Bimmons, Godfrey, from Schrung, Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, from Rozbury, Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, from Newport, Schr E. A. Stevens, Nickerson, from Stonington, Schr Alvarado, Whitmore, from Stonington, Schr Alvarado, Whitmore, from Stonington, Schr Black Diamond, Young, from Providence, Schr Black Diamond, Young, from Providence, Schr Black Diamond, Young, from Harwich, Schr Chas Cooper, Nickerson, from Harwich, Schr Chas Cooper, Nickerson, from Harwich, Schr Chas Chapten, Miford, from Medford, Schr W. P. Cox, Bateman, from Maurice River, Schr Aid, Smith, from New Bedford, Steamer E. C. Biddle, McChe, 24 hours from New York, with moise, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Bills Alabas, Marken, Allen, from Battimore, with a tow of barges to W. F. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.
Ship Alaska, Small, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool ist inst.
Ship Lancaster, Jackson, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool ist inst.
Ship Lemon, Jaker, hence for Rio Janeiro, was spoken shi uit, off Cape Frio.
Barque Jenny, Hariman, From London for Philadelphia, at Deal 3d inst., and proceeded.
Barque A. W. Goddard, Main, for Philadelphia, salled from Palmouth 2d inst.
Barques Arctic. Bienghors: Horsohel, Friedrichs; and Faiks, Kassebohm, hence, at Carkhaven ist inst.

[By Thilberal.]
New York, Aug. 16.—Arrivod, steamship China, from Liverpool.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, Aug. 17.—Arrived, steamship City of Boston, Roskell, from Liverpool.

Steamship New York, Dreyer, from Bremen.

Ship Durham, Baux, from Maslia.

Ship Cakiand, Merryman, from Liverpool.

Ship Emeraid, Nickell, from Oardiff.

Earque J. L. Thiermann, Nordenholdt, fm Bremen.

Brig Athol, McSwain, from Port Taibot.